

RUSSIA

Russia is a republic located in both Asia and Europe. Its capital is Moscow and the total population is approximately 143 million. UNHCR estimates that about 315,000 people who are displaced are currently in Russia, which constitutes 0.2% of the total number of people in the country.

Family reunification

Russia believes that human rights are primarily something that sovereign states should work on independently, in a manner that best suits their state. It may be relevant and important to monitor how countries follow their international commitments, but each country should handle its own internal affairs. Russia believes it is important to consider traditional, cultural, historical, or religious differences in countries, as these differences can affect the implementation of human rights. Russia is also a strong advocate for the protection of nuclear families and believes that states should not interfere in family matters. As Russia, you have an important power position as a large country that also has veto power in the Security Council. You will not yield to the opinions of other countries. It is advantageous for you to ally with China as they share your views that the work on human rights is something that sovereign states should work on in their own way, without external pressure. You can also form a strong voice together that can challenge the EU and the USA. Regarding SRHR, you can collaborate with Tanzania, Venezuela, and Ethiopia.

Family reunification

A person who works in Russia and has a residence permit is allowed to bring their family. This means that children can come to their parents, but not vice versa as children are not allowed to work. Russia believes that an unaccompanied child should primarily be reunited with their parents where the parents are located.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights

Russia believes that contraceptives and family planning are important for young adults, but far from everyone has access to it and it should not be available to children. Similarly, they believe that sexual education should not be available to young people, as it is only relevant in adulthood. It is not illegal with sexual violence in Russia if the woman is married to the man and even though the marital age in Russia is 18, there are ways to circumvent this and marry when one is 16, with permission from their municipality. Russia has a care program for pregnant women where HIV/AIDS testing is included on a voluntary basis for the woman, infant, and man. Abortions are allowed on all grounds, even if it is solely because the girl or woman wishes it. Russia



believes that children who are displaced should have access to the most essential life-saving parts of SRHR for young people, such as maternal care and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases. There is no legislation banning homosexuality in Russia, but discrimination based on sexual orientation is common and it is illegal to “promote non-traditional sexual orientations” in front of people under 18.

The right to complain to the UN

Russia has not ratified the third protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which allows children to complain if their rights are violated. Russia does not have a standing invitation to UN special rapporteurs, but they usually cooperate with them and believe that it may be beneficial to establish a special rapporteur for children who are displaced. However, it must be clear that the recommendations from a possible special rapporteur are not legally binding, but merely recommendations.

